the opportunity to vote on terminating this program. As a result, the chance to cut the deficit by another $100 million was ruled out by this arbitrary rule.

There are many other areas where we could look to make cuts. For example, I am a strong defender of national defense, and especially readiness. However, the rule precluded amendments to cut unneeded and expensive weapons systems. We should also do more to consolidate programs and eliminate redundancies. For example, we should abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Finally, there are programs where I feel we are simply spending too much. For example, in foreign aid, we should cut back on some of the AID programs, eliminate redundant broadcast programs, and reexamine our foreign military and economic assistance programs. In agriculture, we should cut back on programs which provide excessive crop subsidies. And we can do more to cut spending in the legislative branch.

Last week, the House Budget Committee voted to extend and lower the discretionary spending caps for the next 5 fiscal years. Spending bills for fiscal years 1996 and beyond will have even greater levels of cuts than those made in the rescissions bill. Like many other members of the House, I am ready to support such cuts.

However, I hope that the process to consider such cuts will be more fair and more rational than the one we used last week. We must have unlimited opportunities to make further spending cuts, and to change spending priorities, within predetermined spending limits. This can only be done through open rules on appropriations bills.

Therefore, within the next few weeks, I will be introducing a House resolution calling for open rules for all spending bills brought to the House floor in the 104th Congress. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution, and in voting against any restrictive rules in the consideration of future spending bills.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to proudly introduce the National Right to Work Act.

This act reduces Federal power over the American workplace by removing those provisions of Federal law authorizing the collection of forced union dues as a part of a collective bargaining contract.

Since the Wagner Act of 1935 made forced union dues a keystone of Federal labor law, millions of American workers have been forced to pay for union representation that they neither choose nor desire.

The primary beneficiaries of right to work are America's workers—even those who voluntarily choose to pay union dues, because when union officials are deprived of the forced dues power granted them under current Federal law they'll be more responsive to the workers' needs and concerns.

Mr. Speaker, this act is proworker, proeconomic growth, and profreedom.

The 21 States with right to work laws, including my own State of Virginia, have a nearly three-to-one advantage over non-right to work States in terms of job creation.

And, according to U.S. News & World Report, 7 of the strongest 10 State economies in the Nation have right to work laws.

Workers who have the freedom to choose whether or not to join a union have a higher standard of living than their counterparts in non-right to work States. According to Dr. James Bennett, an economist with the highly respected Economics Department at George Mason University, on average, urban families in right to work States have approximately $2,852 more annual purchasing power than urban families in non-right to work States when the lower taxes, housing and food costs of right to work States are taken into consideration.

The National Right to Work Act would make the economic benefits of voluntary unionism a reality for all Americans.

But this bill is about more than economics, it's about freedom.

Compelling a man or woman to pay fees to a union in order to work violates the very principle of individual liberty upon which this Nation was founded.

Oftentimes forced dues are used to support causes the worker does not wish to support with his or her hard-earned wage.

Thomas Jefferson said it best:

. . . to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves is sinful and tyrannical.

By passing the National Right to Work Act, this Congress will take a major step towards restoring the freedom of America's workers to choose the form of workplace representation that best suits their needs.

In a free society, the decision of whether or not to join or support a union should be made by a worker, not a union official, not an employer, and certainly not the U.S. Congress.

The National Right to Work Act reduces Federal power over America's labor markets, promotes economic growth and a higher standard of living, and enhances freedom.

No wonder, according to a poll by the respected Marketing Research Institute, 77 percent of Americans support right to work, and over 50 percent of union households believe workers should have the right to choose whether or not to join or pay dues to a labor union.

No other piece of legislation before this Congress will benefit this Nation as much as the National Right to Work Act.

I urge my colleagues to quickly pass the National Right to Work Act and free millions of American from forced dues tyranny.

PROF. HERBERT BISHOP KELLER, 70TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. Speaker, on June 19 of this year, Dr. Herbert Bishop Keller will be 70 years old. Dr. Keller is professor of applied mathematics at the California Institute of Technology. His fundamental contributions to the field of numerical analysis have played a crucial role in the advancement of science and engineering in this century.

For example, Dr. Keller developed many of the methods which scientists and engineers have used for years to solve complex problems with computers. These include the box scheme for solving boundary layer problems in the aircraft industry; the method of multiple shooting, to solve ordinary differential equations; and the path-following methods, for solving bifurcation problems in all fields of science.

He is the coauthor, with Eugene Isaacson, of the text "Analysis of Numerical Methods," which is a classic in the field and has been studied by generations of students. He is also the author of two monographs on the solution of two-point boundary-value problems, and of hundreds of research articles.

Dr. Keller was born in Paterson, NJ. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II as a lieutenant junior grade. He obtained a bachelor's degree in electronics from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1945. He received an M.S. in mathematics from New York University in 1948 and his Ph.D. from the same institution in 1954. Concurrently, he was in charge of the math department at Sarah Lawrence College.

In 1961 after a rapid ascent through the ranks, Dr. Keller became professor of applied mathematics at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University. During this time, he also served as associate director of the Atomic Energy Commission Computing and Applied Mathematics Center, which was located at New York University.

In 1967, Dr. Keller joined the finest institution of higher learning in the world when he became a professor of applied mathematics at the California Institute of Technology, a position he holds to this day. Currently, he is director of the Caltech branch of the Center for Research on Parallel Computing, an endeavor sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Professor Keller was extraordinarily active as a member of many scientific societies. In 1975–76, he served as president of the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, the world's leading society of applied mathematicians. He also served on 6 national committees and held editorial positions on 12 leading scientific journals.

The scientific community has expressed its admiration for Professor Keller by bestowing upon him some of its most prestigious awards. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the American Association for Arts and Sciences, and he was a Guggenheim fellow. Recently, he was the distinguished visiting fellow at Christ's College, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom. The Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics awarded him the von Karman prize in 1994.

Mr. Speaker, the scientific legacy of Professor Keller is ensured through his own work, through the work of the 28 students who earned their Ph.D. degrees under his supervision, as well as through the hundreds of graduate and undergraduate students whom he has taught throughout the years.

Today, I would like my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me and the scientific community in expressing our thanks and gratitude to Professor Keller for his